## F08FTF (CUNGTR/ZUNGTR) - NAG Fortran Library Routine Document

Note. Before using this routine, please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of bold italicised terms and other implementation-dependent details.

# 1 Purpose

F08FTF (CUNGTR/ZUNGTR) generates the complex unitary matrix Q, which was determined by F08FSF (CHETRD/ZHETRD) when reducing a Hermitian matrix to tridiagonal form.

# 2 Specification

SUBROUTINE FO8FTF(UPLO, N, A, LDA, TAU, WORK, LWORK, INFO) ENTRY cungtr(UPLO, N, A, LDA, TAU, WORK, LWORK, INFO)

INTEGER N, LDA, LWORK, INFO

complex A(LDA,\*), TAU(\*), WORK(LWORK)

CHARACTER\*1 UPLO

The ENTRY statement enables the routine to be called by its LAPACK name.

# 3 Description

This routine is intended to be used after a call to F08FSF (CHETRD/ZHETRD), which reduces a complex Hermitian matrix A to real symmetric tridiagonal form T by a unitary similarity transformation:  $A = QTQ^H$ . F08FSF represents the unitary matrix Q as a product of n-1 elementary reflectors.

This routine may be used to generate Q explicitly as a square matrix.

### 4 References

[1] Golub G H and van Loan C F (1996) *Matrix Computations* Johns Hopkins University Press (3rd Edition), Baltimore

### 5 Parameters

#### 1: UPLO — CHARACTER\*1

Input

On entry: this  $\mathbf{must}$  be the same parameter UPLO as supplied to F08FSF (CHETRD/ZHETRD).

Constraint: UPLO = 'U' or 'L'.

2: N — INTEGER

On entry: n, the order of the matrix Q.

Constraint:  $N \geq 0$ .

### 3: A(LDA,\*) — complex array

Input/Output

**Note:** the second dimension of the array A must be at least max(1,N).

On entry: details of the vectors which define the elementary reflectors, as returned by F08FSF (CHETRD/ZHETRD).

On exit: the n by n unitary matrix Q.

#### 4: LDA — INTEGER

Input

On entry: the first dimension of the array A as declared in the (sub)program from which F08FTF (CUNGTR/ZUNGTR) is called.

Constraint: LDA  $\geq \max(1,N)$ .

#### 5: TAU(\*) - complex array

Input

**Note:** the dimension of the array TAU must be at least max(1,N-1).

On entry: further details of the elementary reflectors, as returned by F08FSF (CHETRD/ZHETRD).

#### **6:** WORK(LWORK) — complex array

Work space

On exit: if INFO = 0, WORK(1) contains the minimum value of LWORK required for optimum performance.

#### 7: LWORK — INTEGER

Input

On entry: the dimension of the array WORK as declared in the (sub)program from which F08FTF (CUNGTR/ZUNGTR) is called.

Suggested value: for optimum performance LWORK should be at least  $(N-1) \times nb$ , where nb is the **blocksize**.

Constraint: LWORK  $\geq \max(1,N-1)$ .

8: INFO — INTEGER

Output

On exit: INFO = 0 unless the routine detects an error (see Section 6).

# 6 Error Indicators and Warnings

INFO < 0

If INFO = -i, the *i*th parameter had an illegal value. An explanatory message is output, and execution of the program is terminated.

# 7 Accuracy

The computed matrix Q differs from an exactly unitary matrix by a matrix E such that

$$\parallel E \parallel_2 = O(\epsilon),$$

where  $\epsilon$  is the *machine precision*.

### 8 Further Comments

The total number of real floating-point operations is approximately  $\frac{16n^3}{3}$ .

The real analogue of this routine is F08FFF (SORGTR/DORGTR).

# 9 Example

To compute all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of the matrix A, where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} -2.28 + 0.00i & 1.78 - 2.03i & 2.26 + 0.10i & -0.12 + 2.53i \\ 1.78 + 2.03i & -1.12 + 0.00i & 0.01 + 0.43i & -1.07 + 0.86i \\ 2.26 - 0.10i & 0.01 - 0.43i & -0.37 + 0.00i & 2.31 - 0.92i \\ -0.12 - 2.53i & -1.07 - 0.86i & 2.31 + 0.92i & -0.73 + 0.00i \end{pmatrix}$$

Here A is Hermitian and must first be reduced to tridiagonal form by F08FSF (CHETRD/ZHETRD). The program then calls F08FTF (CUNGTR/ZUNGTR) to form Q, and passes this matrix to F08JSF (CSTEQR/ZSTEQR) which computes the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A.

#### 9.1 Program Text

**Note.** The listing of the example program presented below uses bold italicised terms to denote precision-dependent details. Please read the Users' Note for your implementation to check the interpretation of these terms. As explained in the Essential Introduction to this manual, the results produced may not be identical for all implementations.

```
FO8FTF Example Program Text
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.. Parameters ..
INTEGER
                NIN, NOUT
PARAMETER
                (NIN=5,NOUT=6)
INTEGER
               NMAX, LDA, LWORK, LDZ
PARAMETER
                (NMAX=8,LDA=NMAX,LWORK=64*NMAX,LDZ=NMAX)
.. Local Scalars ..
INTEGER I, IFAIL, INFO, J, N
CHARACTER
               UPLO
.. Local Arrays ..
                A(LDA,NMAX), TAU(NMAX), WORK(LWORK), Z(LDZ,NMAX)
complex
real
                 D(NMAX), E(NMAX), RWORK(2*NMAX-2)
CHARACTER
                CLABS(1), RLABS(1)
.. External Subroutines ..
EXTERNAL
                FO6TFF, XO4DBF, chetrd, csteqr, cungtr
.. Executable Statements ..
WRITE (NOUT,*) 'FO8FTF Example Program Results'
Skip heading in data file
READ (NIN,*)
READ (NIN,*) N
IF (N.LE.NMAX) THEN
   Read A from data file
   READ (NIN,*) UPLO
   IF (UPLO.EQ.'U') THEN
      READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=I,N),I=1,N)
   ELSE IF (UPLO.EQ.'L') THEN
      READ (NIN,*) ((A(I,J),J=1,I),I=1,N)
   END IF
   Reduce A to tridiagonal form T = (Q**H)*A*Q
   CALL chetrd(UPLO,N,A,LDA,D,E,TAU,WORK,LWORK,INFO)
   Copy A into Z
   CALL FO6TFF (UPLO, N, N, A, LDA, Z, LDZ)
   Form Q explicitly, storing the result in Z
   CALL cungtr(UPLO,N,Z,LDZ,TAU,WORK,LWORK,INFO)
   Calculate all the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of A
   CALL csteqr('V',N,D,E,Z,LDZ,RWORK,INFO)
   WRITE (NOUT, *)
   IF (INFO.GT.O) THEN
      WRITE (NOUT,*) 'Failure to converge.'
   ELSE
      Print eigenvalues and eigenvectors
```

### 9.2 Program Data

```
FO8FTF Example Program Data

4 :Value of N
'L' :Value of UPLO

(-2.28, 0.00)

(1.78, 2.03) (-1.12, 0.00)

(2.26,-0.10) (0.01,-0.43) (-0.37, 0.00)

(-0.12,-2.53) (-1.07,-0.86) (2.31, 0.92) (-0.73, 0.00) :End of matrix A
```

#### 9.3 Program Results

```
FO8FTF Example Program Results
```

```
Eigenvalues
-6.0002 -3.0030 0.5036 3.9996
```

```
Eigenvectors
```

```
1 2 3 4
1 (0.7299, 0.0000) (-0.2120, 0.1497) (0.1000,-0.3570) (0.1991, 0.4720)
2 (-0.1663,-0.2061) (0.7307, 0.0000) (0.2863,-0.3353) (-0.2467, 0.3751)
3 (-0.4165,-0.1417) (-0.3291, 0.0479) (0.6890, 0.0000) (0.4468, 0.1466)
4 (0.1743, 0.4162) (0.5200, 0.1329) (0.0662, 0.4347) (0.5612, 0.0000)
```